

HON. JOHANN HARLAN.

The Senior Member of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The grand old "Commonwealth of Kentucky," one of the four States to remain unchanged in its designation, can well be proud of her representative in the Supreme Court of the United States. "Col."—as his old army friends, and those who remember his services for the Union love to call him—John Marshall Harlan is a splendid type of that true nobleman of nature, a Kentucky gentleman. Of tall, commanding presence, frank, genial and hearty in manner, with abilities of the highest order, and courage and integrity to match them, he has been a notable figure in our public life since his very boyhood, and filled many spheres of usefulness with great credit.

He comes from one of the old White families of Kentucky, around which the best traditions of statesmanship, of political leadership, of eminence at the bar, spotlessness in official trusts, and gallantry in war-time. His father was Hon. James Harlan, one of the warm admirers and lieutenants of Henry Clay, a Representative from Kentucky, and later Secretary of State and Attorney-General of Kentucky.

In 1862, when affairs in Kentucky were in a very critical condition, he accepted at the special request of President Lincoln, the office of United States Attorney for Kentucky, and held that position till his death.

John M. Harlan was born in Boyle County, Ky., in the central part of the State—July 1, 1833; graduated from Transylvania University, having had the benefit of tuition from two of Kentucky's greatest Chief Justices—Robertson and Marshall—and was admitted to the bar in 1853.

His entry into public life dates even earlier, for in 1851, when he but 18, he was elected to the office of Attorney General of Kentucky. He was associated with his father in practice until 1853, when he was elected Judge of the Franklin County Court. The next year he was taken up by the Whigs as the most available candidate to carry the Congressional District which had been vacated by John C. Breckinridge and Jas. B. Clay, and came within 67 votes of being elected. In 1860 he was an Elector on the Bell and Everett ticket, and later transferred his law office to Louisville, Kentucky, was then settling with the agitation of the impending war.

Judge Harlan had been from the first an uncompromising, uncondemned Union man, and he threw all his weight and influence on that side. He did not stop with words and counsel, but immediately set about raising a regiment from among his friends and neighbors. This became the 100th Ky., and he transferred to the Army of the Cumberland, and which lost 72 men killed in battle, and 149 from other causes. He was its Colonel, and commanded it until promoted to that of a brigade.

The death of his father, in 1863, compelled him, much against his will, to leave the army, to take charge of the paternal estate. Gen. Thomas had just recommended his promotion to Brigadier-General, and the nomination was pending in the Senate. In tendering his resignation he wrote an ardently patriotic letter, regretting much that he was compelled to take the step, and would have done so with a more cheerful heart if his private interests, but that he felt sure the war would be carried on to ultimate triumph without his help.

He was at once unanimously nominated by the Unionists of Kentucky for Attorney-General, and elected. When the Republican party was formally organized in Kentucky he became one of its leaders, and in 1871, solely from a sense of duty to his party, he made the hopeless race for Governor of Kentucky, and received an unusually large vote. He did this again in 1875. He was Chairman of the Kentucky delegation at the National Convention which nominated Gen. R. B. Hayes for the Presidency. President Hayes offered him a first-class mission, which he declined, and later appointed him on the Louisiana Commission. Nov. 29, 1877, he nominated him for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. He was but 44 years old when he took his seat, and in the history of the Court there have been but seven younger Justices.

Justice Harlan entered upon his duties with the highest ideal as to their exalted importance to the country, and bent all his energies to the attainment of the highest plane of judicial perfection. He is the opinion of the legal profession to have been very successful, and his reputation has grown with each year that he has sat upon the bench. He is indefatigable in the study of the cases coming before the Supreme Court, and in the preparation of his opinions. His style of writing is terse, clear, and his conclusions are invariably logical. Naturally, from his early training and association, his mind turned toward the study of the Constitution, and his perception of our Government, and in the discussion of these subjects he was without a superior. In this he is the statesman as well as the jurist. It is for this reason, possibly, that he has had an unusual number of cases involving grave Constitutional questions. He has asserted strongly that the United States, and the several States, have powers of protecting their citizens against corporations, monopolies, etc., which they cannot divest themselves of by any grant, contract, franchise, or other means.

It would be impossible in the limits of such an article as this to give the barest outlines of the many notable opinions which Justice Harlan has delivered, either as the spokesman for the whole Court, or in dissenting judgments. The majority of the majority, in the 21 years he has sat upon the Supreme Bench. Their bare enumeration makes a long list, and they form a most important part of the judicial history of the country at a time when the great questions raised by the war had to be determined by "unparalleled" legal raised by the development of new interests and relations.

One of his most notable dissenting decisions was that in *Louisiana v. Jewel*, 107 U. S. 711, in which he concluded:

"That to refuse relief because of the command of a State to its officers to do that which is forbidden and refrain from doing that which is enjoined, by the supreme law of the land, or to give effect, for any purpose, to the laws of a State, to orders of the supreme political power of the State, made in defiance of the Constitution of the United States, is, practically, to announce that, so far as judicial action is concerned, a State may, by nullifying provisions in its fundamental law, destroy rights of contract, the obligation of which is not impaired by any State law. To such a doctrine I can never give my assent."

The opinion in this discussion of the relations of State Governments to that of the United States has been pronounced by competent authority "unparalleled" in any of the Constitutional deliberations of the Supreme Court since the days of Marshall.

The dissenting opinion of Mr. Justice Harlan, however, which is best known, and deservedly so, is that delivered by him in the *Civil Rights Cases*. The question in those cases was the validity of the first two sections of the 18th Statute of March 1, 1875, (18 Stat. 335), which attempted to secure to citizens of every race and color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude, full and equal enjoyment of the rights, immunities, and places of public accommodation, and gave to the injured party against anyone denying him such equal privileges because of his race or color a right to recover \$500 for each act.

The Court held that this was not authorized either by the Thirteenth or Fourteenth Amendments; that the Thirteenth Amendment only referred to slavery and its incidents; that the deprivation of the rights by this act was not considered as not an incident of slavery, and that the Fourteenth Amendment only operated on the States, forbidding the passage of

statutes which should deny to citizens of the United States, equal protection and immunities, and did not authorize Congress to pass laws directly acting on corporations or citizens and enforcing the rights and privileges therein referred to.

Mr. Justice Harlan dissented. He maintained that the deprivation of the rights involved was an incident of slavery, and that power was, therefore, given to Congress under the Thirteenth Amendment, by appropriate legislation, to secure the citizens against such deprivation on account of previous condition of servitude. He further pointed out that while the second and third clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment were in form prohibitions against action by the States, which should operate to deny equal rights, immunities, and privileges to any citizens of the United States, that the first clause did not refer to the States, but directly secured such rights to the citizens, and thus empowered Congress to pass laws operating directly on and in favor of the citizen.

The dissenting opinion was pronounced by Mr. Justice Harlan without a note or comment in manner, frank, genial and hearty in manner, with abilities of the highest order, and courage and integrity to match them, he has been a notable figure in our public life since his very boyhood, and filled many spheres of usefulness with great credit.

He comes from one of the old White families of Kentucky, around which the best traditions of statesmanship, of political leadership, of eminence at the bar, spotlessness in official trusts, and gallantry in war-time. His father was Hon. James Harlan, one of the warm admirers and lieutenants of Henry Clay, a Representative from Kentucky, and later Secretary of State and Attorney-General of Kentucky.

In 1862, when affairs in Kentucky were in a very critical condition, he accepted at the special request of President Lincoln, the office of United States Attorney for Kentucky, and held that position till his death.

John M. Harlan was born in Boyle County, Ky., in the central part of the State—July 1, 1833; graduated from Transylvania University, having had the benefit of tuition from two of Kentucky's greatest Chief Justices—Robertson and Marshall—and was admitted to the bar in 1853.

His entry into public life dates even earlier, for in 1851, when he but 18, he was elected to the office of Attorney General of Kentucky. He was associated with his father in practice until 1853, when he was elected Judge of the Franklin County Court. The next year he was taken up by the Whigs as the most available candidate to carry the Congressional District which had been vacated by John C. Breckinridge and Jas. B. Clay, and came within 67 votes of being elected. In 1860 he was an Elector on the Bell and Everett ticket, and later transferred his law office to Louisville, Kentucky, was then settling with the agitation of the impending war.

Judge Harlan had been from the first an uncompromising, uncondemned Union man, and he threw all his weight and influence on that side. He did not stop with words and counsel, but immediately set about raising a regiment from among his friends and neighbors. This became the 100th Ky., and he transferred to the Army of the Cumberland, and which lost 72 men killed in battle, and 149 from other causes. He was its Colonel, and commanded it until promoted to that of a brigade.

The death of his father, in 1863, compelled him, much against his will, to leave the army, to take charge of the paternal estate. Gen. Thomas had just recommended his promotion to Brigadier-General, and the nomination was pending in the Senate. In tendering his resignation he wrote an ardently patriotic letter, regretting much that he was compelled to take the step, and would have done so with a more cheerful heart if his private interests, but that he felt sure the war would be carried on to ultimate triumph without his help.

He was at once unanimously nominated by the Unionists of Kentucky for Attorney-General, and elected. When the Republican party was formally organized in Kentucky he became one of its leaders, and in 1871, solely from a sense of duty to his party, he made the hopeless race for Governor of Kentucky, and received an unusually large vote. He did this again in 1875. He was Chairman of the Kentucky delegation at the National Convention which nominated Gen. R. B. Hayes for the Presidency. President Hayes offered him a first-class mission, which he declined, and later appointed him on the Louisiana Commission. Nov. 29, 1877, he nominated him for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. He was but 44 years old when he took his seat, and in the history of the Court there have been but seven younger Justices.

Justice Harlan entered upon his duties with the highest ideal as to their exalted importance to the country, and bent all his energies to the attainment of the highest plane of judicial perfection. He is the opinion of the legal profession to have been very successful, and his reputation has grown with each year that he has sat upon the bench. He is indefatigable in the study of the cases coming before the Supreme Court, and in the preparation of his opinions. His style of writing is terse, clear, and his conclusions are invariably logical. Naturally, from his early training and association, his mind turned toward the study of the Constitution, and his perception of our Government, and in the discussion of these subjects he was without a superior. In this he is the statesman as well as the jurist. It is for this reason, possibly, that he has had an unusual number of cases involving grave Constitutional questions. He has asserted strongly that the United States, and the several States, have powers of protecting their citizens against corporations, monopolies, etc., which they cannot divest themselves of by any grant, contract, franchise, or other means.

It would be impossible in the limits of such an article as this to give the barest outlines of the many notable opinions which Justice Harlan has delivered, either as the spokesman for the whole Court, or in dissenting judgments. The majority of the majority, in the 21 years he has sat upon the Supreme Bench. Their bare enumeration makes a long list, and they form a most important part of the judicial history of the country at a time when the great questions raised by the war had to be determined by "unparalleled" legal raised by the development of new interests and relations.

One of his most notable dissenting decisions was that in *Louisiana v. Jewel*, 107 U. S. 711, in which he concluded:

"That to refuse relief because of the command of a State to its officers to do that which is forbidden and refrain from doing that which is enjoined, by the supreme law of the land, or to give effect, for any purpose, to the laws of a State, to orders of the supreme political power of the State, made in defiance of the Constitution of the United States, is, practically, to announce that, so far as judicial action is concerned, a State may, by nullifying provisions in its fundamental law, destroy rights of contract, the obligation of which is not impaired by any State law. To such a doctrine I can never give my assent."

The opinion in this discussion of the relations of State Governments to that of the United States has been pronounced by competent authority "unparalleled" in any of the Constitutional deliberations of the Supreme Court since the days of Marshall.

The dissenting opinion of Mr. Justice Harlan, however, which is best known, and deservedly so, is that delivered by him in the *Civil Rights Cases*. The question in those cases was the validity of the first two sections of the 18th Statute of March 1, 1875, (18 Stat. 335), which attempted to secure to citizens of every race and color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude, full and equal enjoyment of the rights, immunities, and places of public accommodation, and gave to the injured party against anyone denying him such equal privileges because of his race or color a right to recover \$500 for each act.

The Court held that this was not authorized either by the Thirteenth or Fourteenth Amendments; that the Thirteenth Amendment only referred to slavery and its incidents; that the deprivation of the rights by this act was not considered as not an incident of slavery, and that the Fourteenth Amendment only operated on the States, forbidding the passage of

PENSION POINTERS.

Inquiries Answered and Suggestions Made.

[All communications for this column should be accompanied by the true name and correct address of the inquirer. The reply, however, will be marked as may be desired. No attention will be given to anonymous inquiries. If no reply is printed within three weeks, write again.]

C. B. A.—The testimony of the wife of a claimant would of course be considered in his pension claim if sustained by other evidence. When other evidence is obtainable, the Pension Bureau will not generally consider that of relatives alone.

L. H. P., Flatbush, N. Y.—The act of May 21, 1872, provides: "That any claim agent, attorney, or other person engaged in the collection of claims for pay, bounty, pension, or other allowance, for any soldier, sailor, or marine, or for any commissioned officer of the military or naval forces, or who may have been a soldier, sailor, or marine, or officer of the regular or volunteer forces of the United States, and honorably discharged, who shall retain, without the consent of the owner or owners thereof, or shall refuse to deliver up or account for the same upon demand duly made by the owner or owners thereof, or by their agent or attorney, the discharge papers, or land-warrant of any such soldier, sailor, or marine, or commissioned officer, which may have been placed in his hands for the purpose of collecting said claims, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction, be punished by fine not exceeding \$500, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, at the discretion of the court, and shall thereafter be debarred from prosecuting any such claim in any executive department of the Government."

Gen. W. M. Shafter wrote: "I am in receipt of the resolutions of the comrades of your Post, whereby the Post has elected an honorary member of said Post, and thank you most sincerely for the honor done me by this act, and especially thank you for the complimentary language in which it is couched. I regard this as a great honor, coming as it does from the comrades of the war, and to whom it was my duty to serve throughout the war of the rebellion and again throughout the war with Spain."

Gen. W. M. Shafter wrote: "I am in receipt of the resolutions of the comrades of your Post, whereby the Post has elected an honorary member of said Post, and thank you most sincerely for the honor done me by this act, and especially thank you for the complimentary language in which it is couched. I regard this as a great honor, coming as it does from the comrades of the war, and to whom it was my duty to serve throughout the war of the rebellion and again throughout the war with Spain."

Gen. W. M. Shafter wrote: "I am in receipt of the resolutions of the comrades of your Post, whereby the Post has elected an honorary member of said Post, and thank you most sincerely for the honor done me by this act, and especially thank you for the complimentary language in which it is couched. I regard this as a great honor, coming as it does from the comrades of the war, and to whom it was my duty to serve throughout the war of the rebellion and again throughout the war with Spain."

Gen. W. M. Shafter wrote: "I am in receipt of the resolutions of the comrades of your Post, whereby the Post has elected an honorary member of said Post, and thank you most sincerely for the honor done me by this act, and especially thank you for the complimentary language in which it is couched. I regard this as a great honor, coming as it does from the comrades of the war, and to whom it was my duty to serve throughout the war of the rebellion and again throughout the war with Spain."

Gen. W. M. Shafter wrote: "I am in receipt of the resolutions of the comrades of your Post, whereby the Post has elected an honorary member of said Post, and thank you most sincerely for the honor done me by this act, and especially thank you for the complimentary language in which it is couched. I regard this as a great honor, coming as it does from the comrades of the war, and to whom it was my duty to serve throughout the war of the rebellion and again throughout the war with Spain."

Gen. W. M. Shafter wrote: "I am in receipt of the resolutions of the comrades of your Post, whereby the Post has elected an honorary member of said Post, and thank you most sincerely for the honor done me by this act, and especially thank you for the complimentary language in which it is couched. I regard this as a great honor, coming as it does from the comrades of the war, and to whom it was my duty to serve throughout the war of the rebellion and again throughout the war with Spain."

Gen. W. M. Shafter wrote: "I am in receipt of the resolutions of the comrades of your Post, whereby the Post has elected an honorary member of said Post, and thank you most sincerely for the honor done me by this act, and especially thank you for the complimentary language in which it is couched. I regard this as a great honor, coming as it does from the comrades of the war, and to whom it was my duty to serve throughout the war of the rebellion and again throughout the war with Spain."

Gen. W. M. Shafter wrote: "I am in receipt of the resolutions of the comrades of your Post, whereby the Post has elected an honorary member of said Post, and thank you most sincerely for the honor done me by this act, and especially thank you for the complimentary language in which it is couched. I regard this as a great honor, coming as it does from the comrades of the war, and to whom it was my duty to serve throughout the war of the rebellion and again throughout the war with Spain."

Gen. W. M. Shafter wrote: "I am in receipt of the resolutions of the comrades of your Post, whereby the Post has elected an honorary member of said Post, and thank you most sincerely for the honor done me by this act, and especially thank you for the complimentary language in which it is couched. I regard this as a great honor, coming as it does from the comrades of the war, and to whom it was my duty to serve throughout the war of the rebellion and again throughout the war with Spain."

Gen. W. M. Shafter wrote: "I am in receipt of the resolutions of the comrades of your Post, whereby the Post has elected an honorary member of said Post, and thank you most sincerely for the honor done me by this act, and especially thank you for the complimentary language in which it is couched. I regard this as a great honor, coming as it does from the comrades of the war, and to whom it was my duty to serve throughout the war of the rebellion and again throughout the war with Spain."

Gen. W. M. Shafter wrote: "I am in receipt of the resolutions of the comrades of your Post, whereby the Post has elected an honorary member of said Post, and thank you most sincerely for the honor done me by this act, and especially thank you for the complimentary language in which it is couched. I regard this as a great honor, coming as it does from the comrades of the war, and to whom it was my duty to serve throughout the war of the rebellion and again throughout the war with Spain."

Gen. W. M. Shafter wrote: "I am in receipt of the resolutions of the comrades of your Post, whereby the Post has elected an honorary member of said Post, and thank you most sincerely for the honor done me by this act, and especially thank you for the complimentary language in which it is couched. I regard this as a great honor, coming as it does from the comrades of the war, and to whom it was my duty to serve throughout the war of the rebellion and again throughout the war with Spain."

Gen. W. M. Shafter wrote: "I am in receipt of the resolutions of the comrades of your Post, whereby the Post has elected an honorary member of said Post, and thank you most sincerely for the honor done me by this act, and especially thank you for the complimentary language in which it is couched. I regard this as a great honor, coming as it does from the comrades of the war, and to whom it was my duty to serve throughout the war of the rebellion and again throughout the war with Spain."

Gen. W. M. Shafter wrote: "I am in receipt of the resolutions of the comrades of your Post, whereby the Post has elected an honorary member of said Post, and thank you most sincerely for the honor done me by this act, and especially thank you for the complimentary language in which it is couched. I regard this as a great honor, coming as it does from the comrades of the war, and to whom it was my duty to serve throughout the war of the rebellion and again throughout the war with Spain."

ALL EX-UNION SOLDIERS

who made a homestead entry before June 22, 1874, of less than 160 acres are entitled to take additional land, whether proof was made on the homestead or it was abandoned, and this right can be assigned. If the soldier is dead his widow is entitled.

Soldiers who made homestead filings while in the army through an agent are entitled. J. Vance Lewis, of Takoma Park, D. C., is paying \$125 per acre for these claims, and will give full information on application.

Soldiers who made homestead filings while in the army through an agent are entitled. J. Vance Lewis, of Takoma Park, D. C., is paying \$125 per acre for these claims, and will give full information on application.

Soldiers who made homestead filings while in the army through an agent are entitled. J. Vance Lewis, of Takoma Park, D. C., is paying \$125 per acre for these claims, and will give full information on application.

Soldiers who made homestead filings while in the army through an agent are entitled. J. Vance Lewis, of Takoma Park, D. C., is paying \$125 per acre for these claims, and will give full information on application.

Soldiers who made homestead filings while in the army through an agent are entitled. J. Vance Lewis, of Takoma Park, D. C., is paying \$125 per acre for these claims, and will give full information on application.

Soldiers who made homestead filings while in the army through an agent are entitled. J. Vance Lewis, of Takoma Park, D. C., is paying \$125 per acre for these claims, and will give full information on application.

Soldiers who made homestead filings while in the army through an agent are entitled. J. Vance Lewis, of Takoma Park, D. C., is paying \$125 per acre for these claims, and will give full information on application.

Soldiers who made homestead filings while in the army through an agent are entitled. J. Vance Lewis, of Takoma Park, D. C., is paying \$125 per acre for these claims, and will give full information on application.

Soldiers who made homestead filings while in the army through an agent are entitled. J. Vance Lewis, of Takoma Park, D. C., is paying \$125 per acre for these claims, and will give full information on application.

Soldiers who made homestead filings while in the army through an agent are entitled. J. Vance Lewis, of Takoma Park, D. C., is paying \$125 per acre for these claims, and will give full information on application.

Soldiers who made homestead filings while in the army through an agent are entitled. J. Vance Lewis, of Takoma Park, D. C., is paying \$125 per acre for these claims, and will give full information on application.

Soldiers who made homestead filings while in the army through an agent are entitled. J. Vance Lewis, of Takoma Park, D. C., is paying \$125 per acre for these claims, and will give full information on application.

Soldiers who made homestead filings while in the army through an agent are entitled. J. Vance Lewis, of Takoma Park, D. C., is paying \$125 per acre for these claims, and will give full information on application.

Soldiers who made homestead filings while in the army through an agent are entitled. J. Vance Lewis, of Takoma Park, D. C., is paying \$125 per acre for these claims, and will give full information on application.

Soldiers who made homestead filings while in the army through an agent are entitled. J. Vance Lewis, of Takoma Park, D. C., is paying \$125 per acre for these claims, and will give full information on application.

Soldiers who made homestead filings while in the army through an agent are entitled. J. Vance Lewis, of Takoma Park, D. C., is paying \$125 per acre for these claims, and will give full information on application.

Soldiers who made homestead filings while in the army through an agent are entitled. J. Vance Lewis, of Takoma Park, D. C., is paying \$125 per acre for these claims, and will give full information on application.

Soldiers who made homestead filings while in the army through an agent are entitled. J. Vance Lewis, of Takoma Park, D. C., is paying \$125 per acre for these claims, and will give full information on application.

Soldiers who made homestead filings while in the army through an agent are entitled. J. Vance Lewis, of Takoma Park, D. C., is paying \$125 per acre for these claims, and will give full information on application.

Soldiers who made homestead filings while in the army through an agent are entitled. J. Vance Lewis, of Takoma Park, D. C., is paying \$125 per acre for these claims, and will give full information on application.

Soldiers who made homestead filings while in the army through an agent are entitled. J. Vance Lewis, of Takoma Park, D. C., is paying \$125 per acre for these claims, and will give full information on application.

Soldiers who made homestead filings while in the army through an agent are entitled. J. Vance Lewis, of Takoma Park, D. C., is paying \$125 per acre for these claims, and will give full information on application.

Soldiers who made homestead filings while in the army through an agent are entitled. J. Vance Lewis, of Takoma Park, D. C., is paying \$125 per acre for these claims, and will give full information on application.

Soldiers who made homestead filings while in the army through an agent are entitled. J. Vance Lewis, of Takoma Park, D. C., is paying \$125 per acre for these claims, and will give full information on application.

SONS OF VETERANS.

Loyal Young Men and Their Great Order.

Wm. H. Adams Camp, 5, Canandaigua, N. Y., has been notified with 28 charter members by Division Commander E. W. Estes. Officers: Capt. W. H. Raymond, First Lieut. Lewis H. Adams; Second Lieut. W. S. Seibert, and 284 members by re-instatement. The loss was seven members by death; six by honorable discharge; four by transfer, and three camps and 215 members by suspension. The present membership is 5,323.

Col. J. H. Whitney Provisional Camp, 1, located with 5th Mass., has been organized by authority conferred by special dispensation of Commander-in-Chief. The officers are as follows: Capt. P. A. Sawtelle, of Camp 41, Waltham; First Lieut. Calvin S. Mixer, Jr., of Camp 80, Malden; Second Lieut. W. S. Flinders, of Camp 3, Hudson. Under patronage of their illustrious Colonel, whose name they bear, this Camp is bound to become one of the best in the Division.

Adjt. E. M. Hamlen's report for the quarter ending Sept. 30, shows a loss of 131 in the membership of the Massachusetts Division.

Adjt. E. M. Hamlen's report for the quarter ending Sept. 30, shows a loss of 131 in the membership of the Massachusetts Division.

Adjt. E. M. Hamlen's report for the quarter ending Sept. 30, shows a loss of 131 in the membership of the Massachusetts Division.

Adjt. E. M. Hamlen's report for the quarter ending Sept. 30, shows a loss of 131 in the membership of the Massachusetts Division.

Adjt. E. M. Hamlen's report for the quarter ending Sept. 30, shows a loss of 131 in the membership of the Massachusetts Division.

Adjt. E. M. Hamlen's report for the quarter ending Sept. 30, shows a loss of 131 in the membership of the Massachusetts Division.

Adjt. E. M. Hamlen's report for the quarter ending Sept. 30, shows a loss of 131 in the membership of the Massachusetts Division.

Adjt. E. M. Hamlen's report for the quarter ending Sept. 30, shows a loss of 131 in the membership of the Massachusetts Division.

Adjt. E. M. Hamlen's report for the quarter ending Sept. 30, shows a loss of 131 in the membership of the Massachusetts Division.

Adjt. E. M. Hamlen's report for the quarter ending Sept. 30, shows a loss of 131 in the membership of the Massachusetts Division.

Adjt. E. M. Hamlen's report for the quarter ending Sept. 30, shows a loss of 131 in the membership of the Massachusetts Division.

Adjt. E. M. Hamlen's report for the quarter ending Sept. 30, shows a loss of 131 in the membership of the Massachusetts Division.

Adjt. E. M. Hamlen's report for the quarter ending Sept. 30, shows a loss of 131 in the membership of the Massachusetts Division.

Adjt. E. M. Hamlen's report for the quarter ending Sept. 30, shows a loss of 131 in the membership of the Massachusetts Division.

Adjt. E. M. Hamlen's report for the quarter ending Sept. 30, shows a loss of 131 in the membership of the Massachusetts Division.

Adjt. E. M. Hamlen's report for the quarter ending Sept. 30, shows a loss of 131 in the membership of the Massachusetts Division.

Adjt. E. M. Hamlen's report for the quarter ending Sept. 30, shows a loss of 131 in the membership of the Massachusetts Division.

Adjt. E. M. Hamlen's report for the quarter ending Sept. 30, shows a loss of 131 in the membership of the Massachusetts Division.

Adjt. E. M. Hamlen's report for the quarter ending Sept. 30, shows a loss of 131 in the membership of the Massachusetts Division.

Adjt. E. M. Hamlen's report for the quarter ending Sept. 30, shows a loss of 131 in the membership of the Massachusetts Division.

Adjt. E. M. Hamlen's report for the quarter ending Sept. 30, shows a loss of 131 in the membership of the Massachusetts Division.

Adjt. E. M. Hamlen's report for the quarter ending Sept. 30, shows a loss of 131 in the membership of the Massachusetts Division.

Adjt. E. M. Hamlen's report for the quarter ending Sept. 30, shows a loss of 131 in the membership of the Massachusetts Division.

FREE TO MEN

The Private Formula of the Noted Physician,

Dr. L. W. Knapp, Sent Free to Every

Man Who Writes for it.

Quickly Restores Weakened Mankind to Strength & Vigor.

Thousands of men will welcome the news that a most successful remedy has been found which will quickly cure them of any form of nervous debility, falling manhood, lack of vigor, relieve them of all the do-it and uncertainty which such men are peculiarly liable to. As it costs nothing to get this wonderful formula it would seem that any man, suffering from any form of nervous debility, ought to be deeply interested in such a remedy, without which they continue to live in a state of mental and physical weakness, in question was the result of many years' research as to what combination of medicine would be most effective in restoring to men the strength

they need. Send your name and address to Dr. L. W. Knapp, 1201 Hall Building, Detroit, Mich., stating that you are not writing out of curiosity, but wish to make use of the prescription by giving the remedy a trial. It will be answered promptly and without evidence as to where information came from.

The Dr. Knapp's object of distributing this information free is to let men better acquainted with the medicine that exert an influence upon debilitated nerves and wasted vigor. Each different drug is thoroughly explained and the sufferer is told exactly what he should use in his particular case in order to get the desired results. Write to-day. There is no doubt about the offering being genuine.

The Dr. Knapp's object of distributing this information free is to let men better acquainted with the medicine that exert an influence upon debilitated nerves and wasted vigor. Each different drug is thoroughly explained and the sufferer is told exactly what he should use in his particular case in order to get the desired results. Write to-day. There is no doubt about the offering being genuine.

The Dr. Knapp's object of distributing this information free is to let men better acquainted with the medicine that exert an influence upon debilitated nerves and wasted vigor. Each